THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JOHNSON.

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THE HUNTRESS

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BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

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Advertisements received at this Office as usual.

SELECTED TALES

A TALE OF HUMBLE LIFE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BLIND BOY.

[CONCLUDED]

George made no reply, and she went on with a softened voice as the tears trickled down her cheeks.

'You speak of our mother; I do remember her parting injunctions, and well it is for me that I have found one who *will* love and help me through life, though no death-bed voice enjoined it on him. Well do I remember that she bade us pray to God every night and morning. Have you never forgotten it, George? Can you still repeat the phrase she taught you to lisp before seven summers had passed over your innocent head? Prayer will make us leave sinning, or sinning will make us leave praying"

'Oh Jane! Jane! say no more! I had forgotten it,—I had not thought of it for years but it carries me back to my childhood, it brings my dead mother before me. Oh, sister! would I were a boy again!'

And vain remorse shook the young man's frame as he uttered the wish that has so often trembled on the lips of sinning manhood.

'God help me, Jane! What would our mother think, could she see me at the tavern, at the gambling table? Why did I go to the city? Why did I detest the honest plough? I had better delved in the earth all my life long than be as I am. I have not told you all—Jane—I dare not; yet I must!

The little color that was left in her lips forsook them, as she met his wild look.

'Is there worse news to be told?' she asked faintly.

'Yes, as much as guilt is worse than debt, shame worse than poverty! I have defrauded my uncle—Jane—I have committed a forgery! Two hundred dollars this night might save me from detection, disgrace, and ruin—nothing else can.'

Jane rose from her seat tearless and pale as ashes. Her lips quivered as she took that candle and walked from the room, leaving George with his hand resting on the table in an agony of stifled sobs. She returned in a few moments with a small parcel.

'George!' said she, in a low voice, 'no sacrifice is too great to buy off disgrace from the name of our parents. They raised up their children in the ways of virtue; and now that they are speechless in the grave, it shall not be said they neglected their duty; their memories shall not be disgraced. Here are *four* hundred dollars. You know how and for what purpose they were earned;—you cannot have the heart to misuse them. if one spark of honor or a brother's love is in you,—Pay your debts—prevent your public disgrace—begin life afresh—and, oh, brother! dear brother!'

Bursting into a sudden gush of tears, she fell on his neck, and for a few moments forgot everything in sorrow. His gratitude was profuse in expressions of thankfulness he soothed her with a thousand promises, a thousand assurances, that to witness her distress and experience such kindness would work his complete reformation. Jane said little in reply, and soon rose to retire.

'I will try to believe you and hope the best,' said she; 'I love you, George, partly because of the unfailing instincts of nature, partly because my affection for you when you were younger and more virtuous was very strong; but to say that I respect you still, that I have perfect confidence in you, would be wrong.—It cannot be, in the nature of things, until the fresh trials have proved your steadiness. I do not feel that I have obeyed the dictates of blind affection to you rather than those of my better judgment.—Perhaps in so doing I have forgotten my duty to myself and others, and shown a weakness of character which I may yet repent; therefore remember, it is the last time I will avert the consequences of transgression from the transgressor.'

She closed the door, and went to her sleepless pillow.

It would be vain to describe the feelings of her who was unhappy for the first time in her life. To think of her brother was grief enough, and all her own plans were so utterly deranged, such uncertainty cast over her prospects by the step she had just taken, so doubtful was she whether it would meet with the approbation of her best friends, that daylight dawned ere she closed her aching eyes, and she woke not till her unworthy brother was many miles on his road.

The next few days passed heavily away She determined to say nothing of her troubles to any one till the return of William Miller. A night or two before his expected return, she was alone, in her little bed-room on the ground floor; the weather was moderate for the season, and, wrapped in a large shawl she sat up till near midnight at her needlework. She knew it would be in vain to retire with any hope of sleeping, but as the candle burnt low, and her fingers grew numb, she at last rose and folded up her work. Just then she thought there was a noise outside of her window, she listened, and distinctly heard feet treading in the hard, *crunching* snow, immediately after there was a tap on the window. She paused in momentary trepidation at a summons so unseasonable, and then drew back the white curtain. A face, presented itself pressed close against the glass, so deadly white and ghastly, that at first she did not recognise it, and with a faint cry dropped the curtain and retreated. But the voice of her brother calling her in smothered tones caught her ear, and recovering herself, she went back and softly opened the window. Before she could speak, George seized her hand in his damp, cold grasp, and in a hoarse whisper, cried 'Have mercy on me, Jane! have mercy on me! I am a ruined man! what will become of me?—Don't go,—don't shut the window,—don't be frightened—I won't hurt you.—but I am a ruined man!'

'Do not speak so loud. George; let go my hand; come round to the door and I will let you into the house.'

'I can't come into the house, I shall never enter any house again! Oh, Jane! have mercy on me!'

'What is the matter? what has happened to you?'

'Your money, sister, I have lost it all!'

'Lost it?'

'No, not lost it, spent it—gambled it away the very night I entered the city, day after to morrow is the day of shame! oh sister! for God's sake, give me money. You have it in those drawers, I know it is there!'

'Are you distracted, or drunk, or both?'

And his breath, as he leaned in at the window, confirmed part of what she said.

'For mercy's sake,' whispered Jane, 'go round to the house door, and let me call up Uncle to talk with you.'

'Do it if you dare! It is money I want, not talk; it's too late for talking, it's midnight.'

'Then go away to-night, and come again in the morning when you are in a fitter state. You know not what you are saying.'

'Never mind, I shall be sober enough when you hand out the dollars. Hand them out if you have a soul to be saved,—or I'll spare you the trouble!'

He drew back apparently with the intention of leaping in, when the sash imperfectly secured by an old-fashioned button, slipped fell with a loud noise. Jane stood petrified expecting to hear the family rousing themselves in alarm; but the children overhead were sound sleepers, and her uncle and aunt were on the other side of the house. After waiting a few moments, and finding all quiet she again opened the window, but George was not there, she stretched out her head but he was nowhere to be seen, Thinking he might have followed her advice, and gone round to the door, she stole softly through the house to admit him—but only a wide landscape of snow covered fields lay gleaming in the starlight before her; she stepped out, and walked anxously round the corner—calling him as loudly as she dared but every thing was as still as death. The chill of the snow struck through her shoes and the sharp night air pierced her shawl; she felt satisfied that he must have gone back to the tavern; and shivering and perturbed she went again to her chamber, more anxious than ever. It seemed as if day-light would never come—and when she heard her uncle's early footstep on the stairs she started from her pillow. As she entered the kitchen, the old man was despatching one of his boys to the barn, to perform some necessary office about the cattle, and she went to the window pondering in her own mind how she should introduce the subject on which she was now fully resolved to consult him—when, as she stood gazing out abstractedly, she saw her cousin come running from the barn with a countenance full of horror. She had hardly time to exclaim, 'Go! uncle,—quick, quick—something is the matter!' when the lad burst into the room, crying, 'Father! father! come out to the barn! here is a man,'—the rest was lost as the farmer hurried out. Filled with dreadful presentiment, Jane, faint and trembling, could not endure the suspense of a moment—she followed them. Her uncle had no sooner entered the barn than 'Cut him down, quick!' he cried to his son—but Jane burst past him, and, entering as the morning light streamed through the door on the ghastly object, she saw her brother apparently standing before her, his features strangely distorted, and his head resting strangely on one shoulder. At a second glance she perceived that his feet did not quite touch the floor he was suspended by the neck from a beam above. It was enough—she fell senseless before the corpse.

So passed George Cavendish miserably from the world, the victim of early dissipation.—Love of pleasure had chilled every better feeling into selfishness; habits of indulgence had checked the growth of principles early implanted, and early neglected. As Jane followed her self-murdered brother to the grave in *almost* hopeless sorrow, she wondered whether he who wontonly throws from him the gift of reason is held irresponsible for deeds done while he is bereft of its glorious guidance.

The property left by the father of William Miller much exceeded the expectations of the young people, and Jane went in the spring to a home where peace sprung from disciplined tempers, virtuous habits; and religious principle.

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A HEROINE.—The Detroit Post tells a story of a woman whose husband had contracted a debt which exceeded his pecuniary abilities to meet. He was waited upon by certain professional gentlemen, carrying in their hand the mandate of the magistrate 'You are hereby commanded,' &c. The wife, indignant at so unceremonious a visitation, commenced first belaboring her spouse for contracting the obligation, and succeeded in ejecting him from the premises. She then attacked the constable, who, alarmed at her *feats at arms*, had succeeded in obtaining the aid of four or five others to assist him in the discharge of his duties. She, however, nothing daunted by numbers, attacked them right and left, and finally succeeded, after giving them a sound drubbing, in standing as the undisputed possessor of the field. Such a wife would be an invaluable acquisition to scores of husbands similarly situated with hers.

A WELL AUTHENTICATED ANECDOTE.—The inhabitants of Neufchatel petitioned the King of Prussia, Frederick the Great, to banish a certain clergyman from their town, for preaching from the pulpit that the Hell mentioned in Scripture, was no other than self-condemning remorse of conscience, and not an everlasting flame of fire and brimstone. Frederick, at that time was very much engaged in restoring the condition of many of his towns, which had suffered by the ravages of war, did not, with his wonted promptitude, [illegible] petition of his pious subjects of Neufchatel. Not, however, to be thus put off, and determined not to sit any longer, if possible, under the soul chilling doctrine of a Hell without fire, the good people of Neufchatel petitioned again, urging their sovereign to send them a preacher who should restore the old Hell with all its terrors. Some afterwards, it happened that Frederick was sending to that town some directions about the magistracy, and thinking about the petition, said to his secretary, 'and as for the petition which has so often been laid before me, by these pious people, since they will have it so, let them be everlastingly damned their own way!'

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'Our children are the most *dutiful* in this town, Mr. Frimble, though I say it myself,' said Mrs. Complacency one morning to a neighbor. 'Where are the little dears,' said Mrs. Frimble. 'They are in the back yard, and I will call them,' replied Mrs. Complacency, opening the door at the same time. 'John, William, Samuel, dears, come here this minute.' 'Go to thunder, you old fool, we guess we'em a right to climb this ere apple tree for all you.'

——o——

A NOBLEMAN IN RETIREMENT.—One of the dukedoms of Germany, containing an area of about ten square miles, is held by the second son of the last duke. The eldest son and heir is a farmer in Warren county, Missouri, and refuses to leave a farm for for a ducal crown with ten square miles full of subjects to maintain its dignity.—*Liverpool Standard*.

——o——

A LOGICAL BARBER.—During the famous gale of Plough Monday, a hair dresser of Monkwearmouth Shore, [England,] walked to the Wear, to witness the destruction in progress on the river; and while he was contemplating the ravages of the storm, some one came running up to him, and exclaimed, 'Ye'd mair need be at yem—yer shop's blown down!' 'Gart! man!' coolly replied the barber, 'hoo can that be, when I've the key in my pocket!'

——o——

A MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLE (Scene—the country—two neighboring farmers in conversation.)

"Look Swipes, what d'ye think's happened?'

'Well, I don't know.'

'Why my wife hung herself high and dry on our big apple tree in the orchard.'

'You don't say so—I wish my apple tree would bear such fruit!'

'Oh you good for nothing villain!' shrieked a female voice from the other side of a neighboring hedge, and in less than no time Mr. Swipes found himself collared by his good lady. 'You wish I'd hang myself, do you?'

'Oh, no, dear Lizzy—I—I—I—don't wish any such thing.'

'You did though, you villain—I heard you.'

'I didn't mean it—if you'd hang yourself I'd cut you down.' Wife relaxes her hold, when Swipes immediately runs off, and running cries—I'd be sure you were dead first, though!'

——o——

A man was tried in Philadelphia for stealing a goose. He got off in consequence of a crony swearing that he had removed the goose ever since it was a gosling. An Irishman, who was arrested for stealing a gun, hearing this successful defence got a countryman to swear that he knew the gun ever since it was a pistol, and that it belonged to the prisoner.

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There are people who, like new songs, are only in vogue for a time.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

TOUR THROUGH THE PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU.

Gen. *George Gibson* is at the head of this bureau. There is not the least difference in the appearance of Gen. Gibson, since we first had the honor to know him. He is a lofty, officer-like figure, of middle age, with a dark oval face, and a soft grey eye, his countenance has much dignity, and glows with human kindness. His manners are courteour and friendly, and his benevolence knows no bounds, as many a poor widow and orphan can tell; the worth of such men is above all price. He is one of the most enviable men attached to the army.

Maj. *Hook.* This gentleman is the next in command. He is a small man, of middle age, with a broad face, and free, open countenance, rather genteel, but distant and haughty in his manners, though he is said to be liberal to the poor.

Major Hook is afflicted with lameness, yet he is cheerful and gay, amongst those he considers his equals, of whom we have the misfortune not to be one. He is held in much esteem by his fellow officers.

There are, or used to be, two or three clerks attached to the Subsistence Bureau, one of which, Mr. Wilcox, died not long since. He was the only one we knew.

W. Goldsmith is the Messenger. We cannot say much in Mr. G.'s praise or dispraise. He used to be very fond of the ardent, but we understand he has joined the "Total Abstinence Society."

TREASURER'S BUREAU.

From the time Mr. *Campbell* was appointed, till his removal, we never saw any of those clerks. We did see Mr. Campbell once, and might have spoken to him, but his pride and haughtiness was rather too repelling to our republican blood. It appears he is a favorite with our friend of the Madisonian. This is no doubt, a political partiality—a feeling to which we are, (so far as human nature can divest itself of prejudice,) *a stranger.*

We are, to be sure, opposed to the unequal distribution of offices, and to the waste of money—to the rewards and punishments without regard to qualifications, which have disgraced the present and the previous administration, to the great injury of the country. But we are equally opposed to that aristocracy, let it be found where it may, which denies to any citizen the common right of civility; yet, on the other hand, a republican administration ought to know no party, otherwise it ceases to be republican.

Every man in a republic ought to stand upon equal ground, and none ought to be excluded from honors or offices, but the unprincipled or ignorant.

But the rock upon which our republic is to be wrecked, is the GREAT patronage of the *Executive.* This is to be the grave of our liberty!!! It has swallowed up the elective franchise!! The cause of this is to be sought for in the *constitution*, and the people will never realize equal rights, until this power is taken from the President, as the same cause will always produce the same effect. But we have done.

We have not seen the successor of Mr. Campbell, and only for the first time in our various tours, have seen a single clerk in our life, excepting Mr. Jackson.

W. B. Randolph. This gentleman appertains to the Randolph family of Virginia. He is the chief clerk of the Treasurer's Bureau, and served his apprenticeship under the sage of Monticello. He came into office (then quite a youth, under Mr. Jefferson, and has remained in the service of the United States Government ever since.

Mr. R. is a tall, fine figure, of handsome appearance—and to sum up all in a word, is one of the old school, high minded Virginians. He is in possession of every accomplishment which constitutes a gentleman, and though we have the honor of a family connexion, we never saw Mr. R. to know him till a few days since.

Henry Jackson. Mr. J. is a middle aged man, stoutly made. He has a good round face, with a dark, full grey eye, and open countenance. His manners are blunt but familiar, and is reckoned a good clerk. He came into office with Gen. Jackson, from Pennsylvania.

Wm. B. Page. Mr. P. is amongst the best looking men in the public departments. He is in the full vigor of manhood, tall, and stout. His face is fair, round, and full, and a sparkling deep hazel eye. His countenance is bland and full of expression, His manners are very affable and genteel.

Mr. P. being a batchelor, we recommend him to the single ladies of Washington as a capital prize.

Andrew Smith. Mr. S. is an aged man, though stout and hale. He is a young looking man for his years, with a pleasant, oval face, bright blue eye, open countenance, and plain and familiar in his address. He is an old clerk, and a native of Scotland.

Hopkins Lightner. Mr. L. is quite a young man, of common height, and light figure. His face is fair, oval and narrow, with a deep forehead, and a large brilliant grey eye. His manners are engaging and sociable. He is from Pennsylvania.

Henry Brooks. Mr. B is rather a small, young looking man, all life and good nature. He is a general favorite with the bureau, and though blind of an eye, and rather dim sighted in the other, he is a pleasant looking man, and the very essence of human kindness. May he recover from his affliction, for which he has our warmest wishes.

Wm. West. Mr. W. is a Spaniard from South America, (Buenos Ayres.) He is a young man, of surpassing modesty and diffidence. He is of common size, with a wan, round, or rather broad face, and mild blue eye. His countenance has great sweetness of expression, and his manners are innocent and timid as a young girl. He is highly spoken of, and much caressed by his fellow clerks.

Mr. *Crogan*, the Messenger, is very polite and accommodating, and bids fair to take the place from "Jemmy Moore," of pious memory. This is the same Moore who made attempts to assassinate us, all for the *Glory of God*—and still he is patronized by our "glorious democracy."

In this office we saw a Mr. *Nutt*, but cannot say precisely to what bureau he is attached, or whether any. He is represented as being of good size, with a dark eye, and fine oval features, young looking, and pleasant manners.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

This department has greatly depreciated within the last six or eight years, and were it not for the firmness and integrity of two or three veteran clerks, the bureau must have dissolved "by default."

While Mr. *Daniel Brent* was chief clerk of this bureau, a deep solemnity and reverential awe reigned throughout the department, and no stranger or foreign minister was disappointed, let his anticipations be ever so extravagant. Such was the high attainments of Mr. Brent, that it was impossible to see him without being filled with delight at the sweet courtesy of his manners, and the profoundest respect for his abilities.

But when Mr. B. received a foreign appointment, the glory of this bureau departed.

Mr. *Forsyth* the present Secretary, is a man of very limited attainments, and commands neither esteem nor respect, unless it be amongst his party, the *locofocos.* He is hardly ever at Washington, unless during the sittings of Congress.

The present acting chief clerk, Mr. *A. Vail*, is however, a very decent, gentlemanly looking man. He seems to be very well qualified for the office of chief clerk, but he was not in last Saturday when we called. We found very few clerks in—only six out of thirteen.

"When the cat's away,
The mice will play."

Instead of one librarian there are *two.*

Why this library should now require two clerks, when the work was always done by one, (Mr. Hill,) who has just gone out as Consul to Turkey, we cannot imagine; 'hope Congress will see to this matter. The appointment is a sinecure, doubtless—one if not both are paupers. We saw but one—and he looked the last of pea-time. He had the meanness to deny his name, which is Greenhow. He called himself Thompson.

The others are Messrs. *Stubbs, Ringold, Jones, Derrick, McCormick,* and *Chew.*

Messrs. Stubbs, Derrick, and William Hunter, are now the main-stay of this bureau. Mr. Stubbs is always at his desk, and is not only one of the most faithful, but one of the most competent and popular clerks attached to the Government. Learned, modest, unassuming and laborious, no man perhaps, has ever discharged his duty with more credit to himself or justice to his country.

Mr. S. is a middle aged man, of common size. His features are manly and striking, and has an eye and countenance which no one, who has ever seen, can ever forget. He is an old clerk, and a native of Ireland.

W. S. Derrick. Mr. D. is a young looking man, of common height, a spare and neatly formed figure. His visage is oval, thin and pale, with an expressive blue eye, a benign countenance, and modest, retiring manners, in which the gentleman and the scholar visibly predominate. Mr. D is an old clerk, and born in Pennsylvania.

Wm. Hunter is also a young looking man, of manly proportions, and good size. His face is round, with very handsome features, rather sun-burnt. His eye is a dark blue, full and brilliant. His countenance is open, mild, and very benevolent. In his manners Mr. H. is free, affable, and polite. He is from R. I. Both these gentlemen are highly respectable and much admired by their friends. These are all we know, excepting an aged man called M'Cormick—merely so so, and a Mr. Chew, or Shoo, another hard case. They are both old clerks, and both paupers, so far as our knowledge extends.

Messrs: *H. Jones* and *Ringold* are new clerks. Mr. J. is of middle age, of good size, with a dark, oval face, black eye, and an austere countenance. His manners are vulgar and repulsive.

James S. Ringold, Mr. R. is the beau ideal of the department. He is in the full bloom of manhood, a tall splendid figure, and possessed of every endowment, identified with personal charms or accomplishments. His features are strikingly handsome, adorned with a sparkling black eye, and a profusion of shining black hair. His complexion is a bright carnation, and his manners are easy and affable.

☞AND YET ANOTHER!☜

We never knew till last week that *Nathan Eaton*, Esq. Messenger, was attached to the Navy Department.

We have known Mr. E. many years, and know very few from the highest to the lowest, who surpass him in the goodness of his heart, or the innocence of his manners. A personal description is needless, as every one knows Nat. Eaton, and particularly where he ought to be known most he is known best, viz: at the sick bed-side, and the widow's cheerless hovel. These charities mark the true Christian—not tracts, which is neither food nor fuel.

Mr. *Taylor*, Messenger of the Register's Office. He was overlooked. Mr. T. is an exceedingly fine looking man, and appears to be a new appointment. He will no doubt please the bureau.

But the best is to come yet—a real farce. It relates to Col. *Cox*, of New Jersey, now in the Land Office, a genuine wit.

There is besides, a few gentlemen attached to the Quartermaster General's Office, all of which we find impossible to attend to, as our *help* is gone to New York.

CORRECTION—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A very interesting young man by the name of *Berryman*, recently appointed to some bureau in this department, was by some oversight in this *tour* transferred to the War Department—and while we appeal to the gentleman for pardon, we beg leave to offer our opinion generally, which is, that he would not disgrace the army or navy.

"CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The stages and steamboats are driving a hard opposition on the eastern route. The fare from Portland to Augusta, it is said, is now only fifty cents, and from Augusta to Waterville nothing at all. Passengers will probably, soon command a premium.—*Argus.*

We like this talk of the Yankees. If this thing was to occur here, the opposition would soon be bought up.

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, June 15.—The cotton crop was never more early or more promising in this neighborhood, than it is the present year. On many farms it is beginning to bloom, and on some, bolls have been formed. We were shewn the other day, a full bloom taken from the field of Mr. John Connell. He tells us the blooms are fast opening all over his field.—We have also been shewn a boll as large as a man's thumb from the field of Mr. Hoskins, a few miles from town. This is the earliest we ever knew. We believe it was some three or four weeks later last year, before the bolls were formed. We will stake old Lowndes against any county in East Mississippi for early cotton early corn, and early vegetables of every kind.

—o—

VICKSBURG, June 20—Never within the memory of man, has there been so fine a prospect for crops, as there is this year in Mississippi. From every part of the State we have the most cheering accounts. In North Mississippi, heavy crops of wheat have been raised, and it is more than probable that next winter our State will be independent of the west 'in the pork line.' Slandered Mississippi will yet triumph over her defamers and difficulties.

The Mississippi is very high and still rising. The river is full of steamboats, but as the business season is over, there is little for them to do except the transportation of travellers who are bound for the west and north.

—o—

The Rogersville Tennessean of the 1st says that a Miss Sally Vaughan, a pretty young lady of 18 years, residing in that county, committed suicide by hanging herself. She chose to die because her parents had opposed her union with a young man in the neighborhood.

—o—

A negro fell from a boat into the river at Baltimore. After some time, Cuffee was fished up with a boat-hook, and after being rubbed smartly for three hours, he came to, exclaiming in a tone of intermingled pettishness and gratitude, 'Dar, dat'll do—gor-a mity, don't rub 'im shin so plaguey hard!'

—o—

A young Irishman who had married when he was about nineteen years of age, complaining of the difficulties to which his early marriage had subjected him, said he would never marry so young again if he lived to be as old as Methusalem.

—o—

A man of wit would often be at a loss were it not for the company of fools.

POETRY.

The Drunkard and his Bottle.

SOBER. Touch thee! No, viper of vengeance!
I'll break thy head against the wall.
Did you not promise?—ay;
To make me strong as Sampson;
And rich; rich as Crœsus,
(I'll ring thy vilainous neck,)
And wise; wise as Solomon;
And happier than the happiest—
But instead of this—villain—
You've stripped me of my locks;
Left my pocket empty as a
cuckoo's nest
In March—fooled me out of all my
senses—
Made me ragged—made me
wretched,
And then laid me in the ditch!
Touch thee! sure as there's
vengeance
In this fist, I'll scar the moon
With thy broken skull;
But one embrace before thou die.
(*tasting.*)
'Tis best to part in friendship.

FEELING GOOD. Ah! thou has some virtue yet;
I always thought 'twas best
To give the devil his due;
And—(*tasting*)—though the devil
thou art,

FEELING BETTER. Thou has a pleasant face—
A sparkling eye—a ruby lip,
A blushing cheek—and thy breath;
(*tasting.*)
'Tis swe-e-ter than the
Bree-zes that ev-er gambol
Till the break of day
A-mong the beds of ro-ses.

FEELING BEST. My hon ey (*tasting*) thou shalt not
die,
I'll stand by thee day and night,
And fight like Her (hic) cu-le-s;
I'll te-e-ach the parson (hic) a little
wisdom,
I'll preach (hic) temperance too,
I'll live on milk (hic) and 'oney
And (*falling*) be the happiest man
on *earth.* (hic.)

—o—

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.

A German traveller in the east, Lowe, (in England they pronounce Levi,) whose success in deciphering Egyptian hyeroglyphics has been so highly spoken of in the Journal, gives an account of an interview he had with this remarkable personage in the summer of last year. He tells that she had resided twenty-seven years in an isolated castle, protected by strong walls, among the mountains of Lebanon, not far from the site of the ancient Sidon, whose inhabitants, especially the Druses, look up to her as a princess under the immediate protection of Heaven. She seldom receives strangers, much less any of her own countrymen. We happen to know that she refused to admit within her doors her own sister, Lady Griselda Jekyll, who had made a journey to Palestine almost expressly for that purpose. This, however, by the by, Dr. Lowe was more fortunate than her relative. He wrote to her that he was a Prussian, on his way to Ethiopia, and that he could supply her with much interesting information on the religion, philosophy, and starkunde (star knowledge) of the Egyptians of old. The doctor knew well that astrology was one of Lady Hester's favorite studies. She complied with his request, and being in the habit of casting the horoscopes of any acquaintance she makes, appointed him to meet her after sunset. This interview with Dr. Lowe lasted till midnight; and the subjects of their discussion were principally religion and philosophy. The colloquies were repeated, at her desire, five successive evenings. This solitary hermittess who has adopted for herself a new system of a religion, spoke to Dr. Lowe very unreservedly concerning herself. 'The world,' said she, 'consider me very verriicht (wicked)—but I have forsaken and sacrificed my country, home, property, all the good of life that others prize, to live only and entirely for God, who has enlightened my soul.'—When she learned that Dr. Lowe was of Jewish extraction, she remarked that her own faith came nearest of any to the Mosaical—that in her establishment there were many persons who adhered strictly to the laws of Moses as to food speisgesetze; and that she so far kept the Sabbath as to devote that day to internal meditation and communion with the Deity. Dr. Lowe adds, that no one in Syria knows what her peculiar opinions are, or her ultimate designes to their propagation.—The Parthenon.

AN AMERICAN JUDGE.—There he sat, with his hat on, a cigar in his mouth, his arms folded, and his feet over the rail, looking as sour as unripe melon. 'Bring up them culprits!' said he and when they were brought up, he told them their rascality was scandalous, and only fit for English and ignorant foreigners, that sit in the outer porch of darkness, and not for high minded intelligent Americans. You are a disgrace said he, to our great nation, and I hope I shall not hear the like of it again. If I do I'll put you on your trial, as sure as you are born! I hope I may be skinned alive by wild cats if I don't.—Sam Slick.

—o—

A HEART.—What a curious thing a heart is, ain't it young lady? There is as much difference in hearts as in faces. A woman's heart is a sacred thing, and full of purity. How proud a man ought to be, to have it placed in his keeping. To have a pretty girl love him so well that she will give it to him, and tell him that it loves him more than any other! Isn't it curious ladies? We might say of a heart as the old woman did of the first rabbit she ever saw 'La, how funny'

—o—

Some heartless villian has been robbing the hen-roost of the editor of the Manhattan Advertiser, taking every old bird, and leaving some dozen little orphan biddies to pick their way alone and mammyless through a tender and delicate chickenhood. Oh, says the aforesaid editor, 'that the feathers of the abducted may be forever stuck fast to the scoundrel; with tar, assafoetida, cantharides, lunar caustic and melted brimstone!'

—o—

The daughter of Themistocles had two lovers, the one a coxcomb the other a mechanic The first was rich and the second poor. He took the mechanic for his son-in-law, 'for I had rather,' said he, 'have a MAN that wants wealth, than WEALTH that wants a man'

—o—

The hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, is about to visit London *on show.* The young lady for whose hand his little Grand Dukeship is a candidate, is the Princess Augusta daughter of the Duke of Cambridge. We hope he will succeed; as he was awfully disappointed on a similar mission to Vienna

—o—

A Docter going into his boarding house and not finding dinner ready, exclaimed,—'What are there no *symptoms* of dinner yet? 'No *appearance,*' replied a lawyer.

'There's a *sample* of it,' said a merchant, as a servant appeared with a turkey—Faith, and a fine *token* it is,' rejoined a printer.

—o—

The elegant steamer John Bull, belonging to Montreal, U C. was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst.—The John Bull is said to be one of the finest steamers in North America, having cost upwards of £22,000. She was only insured to the amount of £5,000.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum: $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisments affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discoutinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, it is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

To woo a lady successfully, you must first make a fool of yourself—all the rest is as easy as lying.

—o—

A new way make Calicoes wash well.—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, put the calicoes in while hot, and leave till cold. And is this away the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by frequent washing. So says a lady who has frequently made the experiment.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

PETER CALLAN.

june 15

BOARDING HOUSE.

Gentlemen of the Departments and others who may wish to get board yearly or transciently with or without families, can be accomodated at Mrs. Connor's Boarding House, on Penn. Av. East of 4½ street.

☞ Also persons visiting the District.

May 11, 1839.

PASSAGE TO NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The steamboats Alabama, Capt. Sutton, and Kentucky, Capt. Holmes, will commence to run three times a week, [alternately,] on Monday, the 4th of March next, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf, Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth next morning in time for the cars to Wilmington; and thence in steamboats to Charleston, which is the quickest, cheapest, and most comfortable route.

These boats also run in conection with the James river boats for Petersburg and Richmond, where they arrive next afternoon from Baltimore. This is likewise by far the most pleasant route; having a comfortable night's rest, and no changes from steamboats, stages, and railroads, in the dead of night, as on the Washington route. The company having bought the new and beautiful steamboat Jewess for the purpose of running a daily line, due notice will be given thereof; and the company hope that travellers, will patronise this line assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give comfort and despatch.

JAMES FURGUSSON, Agent.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL ROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.

At 6 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

At 9 o'clock, a. m. and at 4 o,clock p. m.

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at the Relay house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus accompishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till half past seven o'clock, p. m.

By order

SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Agent.

Mar 23

NEW BOOKS.

Romance of the Harem, by Miss Pardoe, auther of 'City of the Sultan,' &c. in two volumes, 12mo.

The American in Paris, by John Sanderson, Esq. in two volumes, 12mo.

Indecision, a tale of the far West, and other Poems, by B. K. Mitchel, M. D. in one volume, 12mo.

Tales of Enterprise, for the amusement of youth, embellished with engravings on steel, in one small volume.

Just received for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S,

Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12 h streets.

mar 27 —

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

LADY'S AMARANTH,

Published every other Saturday, by J. Torr, No. 274 Market street, Philadelphia.

TERMS.—$1,25 per annum; payable in advance, or $1,50 if not paid within three months, $2,00 will be charged if not paid before the end of the year.

This periodical will contain a large variety of original and well selected Tales, Essays, Arecdotes, Poetry, Memoirs of distinguished individuals, and Literature in general.

The object of the publisher is to concentrate in this work that which is useful and entertaining; and to collect from the great mass of publications instructive and pleasing matter.

Each number will contain a fine wood Engraving, illustrative of some particular passage.

The Amaranth will be published every other Saturday, on fine white paper, neatly done up in a cover; and served the city Subscribers in a strong wrapper.

Persons remitting *five dollars* will be entitled to a *fifth* copy gratis.

☞ All letters, directed to the publisher, J. Torr, 274 Market street, Philadelphia, must be post paid.

☞ Postmasters and others are requested to act as agents.

Agents allowed 25 cents for each subscriber obtained.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, for Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch; Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver; Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large; Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper; Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium; Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety; Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and Plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS.

£5-$100 *if they fail.*-£5

An effectual remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, &c. &c.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have proved the most effectual. They make a speedy and permanent cure, without regard to diet or exposure, and in the most obstinate cases, where all other remedies have failed, these Pills have been known to effect permanent cures. In more slight cases, they seldom ever require a longer time than from THREE TO SIX DAYS to effect a cure, and never have been known to fail.

These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contrary, they may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N.B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh, Charles Stott, W. Kirkwood, Washington, and by

James Barry, Navy Yard.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 3d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known by Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full time.

Passage through from Philadelphia - $30
" " " Baltimore - 28
" " " Norfolk - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street, and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore, over on of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

feb21 JAMES FERGUSON.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory, AND UPHOLSTERY

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Sofa Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, a Journey in the East, with a sketch of this state and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, by the author of 'Ratlin the Reefer,' &c.

Are just received, for sale at

GARNET ANDERSON'S

Book, Stationary, and Fancy Store,

sept 8—tf

HOLT'S HOTEL.

THE above establishment having been in successful operation for eighteen months, is now in plete operation for the accommdation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the city, either on business or for pleasure. In consideration of the present rate of the money maket, the Proprietor has reduced his prices of board to the following rates, viz

Gentlemen occupying double bedded or pmany rooms, per day each	$1
Those occupying single rooms, per day each,	2 25
Ladies and gentlemen, dining at the Ladies' table, per day, each	1 25
Meals served in private rooms, per day, each extra,	50
Privte parlour, extra each,	1 00

The proprietor returns his sincere acknowledgments for the very extensive patronage he has received at this establishment, and pledges himself that nothing on his part or that of his household shall be wanting to merit a continuation of past favors, and render comfortable those who may in future favor him with a call.

HOURS FOR MEALS.

Breakfast from	7 to 9	Tea, from	7 to 9
Dinner,	12 to 4	Supper do.	9 to 10

Doors never closed.

STEPH. HOLT.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep, [or manufacture to order,] the old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of C and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, comprising—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
Winged, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobes
Sofas and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do do
Fancy and common do do do
Dining Tables do do
Card do do do
Dressing Bureaus, with marble and mahogany do.
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany, and painted tops
Mahogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles
Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-maker's and builders, will always be kept for sale as low as can do bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will be kept for hire.

M. S. POWELL'S SEED STORE AND *Mulberry and Silk Agency,*

No. 8 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD LEAF.—50 packets Philadelphia and Boston deep Gold Leaf, for sale by

J. L. PEABODY,
Centre Market Space.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE.

I have the disposal of several valuable farms in the State of Illinois, near Springfield, which will be sold a bargain, or exchanged for District property. Some of them are handsomely improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Apply to

W. W. CORCORAN.

PROPOSALS FOR *PUBLISHING* BY *SUBSCRIPTIONS*

he Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

his celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

hose in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDI IONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.
2. he paper and print will both be excellent.
3. It will be issued in weekly parts a twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.
4. he number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight the overplus will be given gratis.

JAMES T. ADAMS,

Lock and Gunsmith, and Bell Hanger,

Sixth street, between C and Louisiana Avenue

WASHINGTON,

Respectfully informs the public, that he will execute in a workman-like manner, all busines in the above line, and in a way that will give satisfaction to his employers, with punctuality and despatch.

Nov 24, 1828 ion

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m. and at 4 3-4 do. p m.

From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m. and at 4 do p m.

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfuily suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

feb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gaesby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertaeke with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoilation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners of the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head, King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia, or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles of the discovery upon which they are founded, one stating the manner in which theyare to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity and that every motion, in all matter, whetherin the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action of an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them Theasymptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the directions contained in the work which accompanies them than without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without visiting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

G. S. FARQUHAR,

Corner between Brown's and Gadsby's.

March 16, 1828.

J. F. CALLAN,

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale Perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William streets, New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distributor of sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil.

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result It has also another property—that of purity, which however careiuly Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot dossess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Perrian Otto of Rose

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearlash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the grease the part around the hair which may be to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of spongeready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb in a the roots of thehair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in the opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application should be made, the person sitting in the sun, for be brighter the atmosphere, the finer the dye becomes. If applied at night, or in the camp, it will also have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance hall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved, but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion, and I advise every one who sets a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, it would be futile in the propritors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush, and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them so and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discovering that the evil can proceed no farther.